

## CDC ROLE IN THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY PLAN FOR AIDS RELIEF

### WHAT IS THE PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE?

- According to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), of the 40 million adults and children who were living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2003, 95% lived in developing countries. In 2003, an estimated 5 million people were newly infected with HIV, and more than 3 million died of AIDS.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 6 million people worldwide are in immediate need of AIDS treatment.

### WHAT HAS CDC ACCOMPLISHED?

In 2003, President Bush announced the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), a 5-year, \$15 billion initiative to turn the tide in combatting the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. This commitment of resources will help the most afflicted countries in Africa and the Caribbean wage and win the war against HIV/AIDS, thus extending and saving lives. Specifically, the initiative is intended to prevent 7 million new infections, treat 2 million HIV-infected people, and care for 10 million HIV-infected individuals and AIDS orphans. This initiative focuses a significant amount of these resources on the most afflicted countries in Africa and the Caribbean: Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

CDC's Global AIDS Program (GAP) works collaboratively with other U.S. government agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID); international health and economic organizations such as WHO, UNAIDS, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the World Bank; nongovernmental organizations; and host country governments to achieve the PEPFAR goals.

#### *Example of Program in Action*

In Uganda, CDC collaborates with the AIDS Support Organization, the Uganda Ministry of Health, District Health Officials, and USAID on the Home-Based AIDS Care Project (HBAC) of Uganda. The project was developed to study how people living in rural, resource-limited settings, can best access quality, comprehensive HIV care and treatment that includes antiretroviral therapy. This project provides voluntary testing and counseling; HIV prevention education; tuberculosis screening and treatment; safe water; provision of cotrimoxazole (an antibiotic to prevent infections); and treatment and adherence support for those who are HIV-infected. Trained field officers bring these critical services into the homes of project participants, who otherwise might not have access.

This ground-breaking project recognizes the importance of focusing on simple, evidence-based care for people living in rural, resource-limited settings. The project has shown that safe water and cotrimoxazole have reduced mortality among persons with HIV and have reduced malaria and diarrhea among family members. Operational research and pilot programs are often needed before full-scale implementation, and this pioneering project provides critical information for PEPFAR as AIDS care in Africa and the Caribbean is expanded.

### WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS?

CDC will continue to collaborate with other U.S. government agencies and other partners worldwide to provide technical assistance to reach the PEPFAR goals of preventing 7 million infections, treating 2 million HIV-infected people, and providing care for 10 million HIV-infected individuals and AIDS orphans.

For additional information on this or other CDC programs, visit [www.cdc.gov/program](http://www.cdc.gov/program)

January 2004